

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WINIFRED JIAU,
Plaintiff,

vs.

KAIRE POOLE; RANDY TEWS,
Defendant.

No. C 13-0248 WHA (PR)

**ORDER OF SERVICE;
INSTRUCTIONS TO CLERK**

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff, a federal prisoner incarcerated at the Federal Correctional Institute in Dublin, California, filed this civil rights case in which she complains that her constitutional rights were violated when she was expelled from the prison's residential drug abuse treatment program and when prison officials interfered with her mail. Pursuant to the order of the United States Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, the complaint is ordered served upon defendants.

ANALYSIS

A. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Federal courts must engage in a preliminary screening of cases in which prisoners seek redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. 1915A(a). In its review the court must identify any cognizable claims, and dismiss any claims which are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *Id.* at 1915A(b)(1),(2). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) requires only "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." "Specific facts are not necessary; the statement need only 'give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.'" *Erickson v. Pardus*, 127 S. Ct. 2197, 2200 (2007) (citations omitted). Although in order to state a claim a complaint "does not need detailed factual allegations, . . . a plaintiff's obligation to provide the 'grounds of his 'entitle[ment] to relief' requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. . . . Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 1964-65 (2007) (citations omitted). A complaint must proffer "enough facts to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.* at 1974.

A private right of action may be implied from the Constitution itself for allegations of constitutional violations made against federal employees or their agents. *See Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents*, 403 U.S. 388, 392-97 (1971). The Ninth Circuit has applied *Bivens* to imply a private right of action under the First Amendment, *see Gibson v. United States*, 781 F.2d 1334, 1341 (9th Cir. 1986), and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and the First Amendment, *see Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629 F.2d 637, 641-42 (9th Cir. 1980).

B. LEGAL CLAIMS

When liberally construed, and pursuant to the order of the Ninth Circuit, plaintiff's allegations that defendants violated her constitutional rights to due process, to access the courts, and to be free from retaliation for exercising her First Amendment rights when they expelled her from the drug treatment program and interfered with her mail state cognizable claims for relief under *Bivens*.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set out above, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The clerk shall issue summons and the United States Marshal shall serve, without prepayment of fees, a copy of the complaint with all attachments thereto, and a copy of this

order upon defendant **Kaire Poole and Warden Randy Tews** at the **Federal Correctional Institute in Dublin, California**. A courtesy copy of the complaint with attachments and this order shall also be mailed to the United States Attorney's Office.

2. Defendants **shall** file an answer in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

3. In order to expedite the resolution of this case:

a. No later than **91 days** from the date this order is filed, defendant shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion. If defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, he shall so inform the court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due. All papers filed with the court shall be promptly served on the plaintiff.

b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion, if any, shall be filed with the court and served upon defendant no later than **28 days** from the date of service of the motion. Plaintiff must read the attached page headed "NOTICE -- WARNING," which is provided to him pursuant to *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 953-954 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), and *Klinge v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409, 411-12 (9th Cir. 1988).

c. Defendant **shall** file a reply brief no later than **14 days** after the date of service of the opposition.

d. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the court so orders at a later date.

e. Along with his motion, defendant shall proof that they served plaintiff the *Rand* warning at the same time they served him with their motion. Failure to do so will result in the summary dismissal of their motion.

4. All communications by the plaintiff with the court must be served on defendant, or defendant's counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the document to defendant or defendant's counsel.


5. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or Local Rule 16-1 is

1 required before the parties may conduct discovery.

2 6. It is the plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the court
3 informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's orders in a timely fashion.
4 Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to
5 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 Dated: January 26, 2015.

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10 WILLIAM ALSUP
11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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NOTICE -- WARNING (SUMMARY JUDGMENT)

If defendants move for summary judgment, they are seeking to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in [current Rule 56(c)], that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.